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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Commissioner's Report on Essex County.)

WHEAT, RYE, &c.

Wheat has sometimes been raised in this county with success. Until within the last two years, the town of West Newbury has always raised a sufficiency for its own wants; and some for sale. Good crops have been produced in some places in the county this year. In Newbury, two acres produced fifty-seven bushels of sound grain.—This was the Black Sea wheat. In another instance, 32 bushels and 14 quarts were obtained from an acre. In Lynn, a good crop of 20 bushels to the acre was obtained. In Haverhill a crop of 25 bushels to the acre. In Ipswich likewise there have been good crops. In Gloucester, a small piece of land yielded at the rate of 24 bushels to the acre.

The crop can hardly be considered as an established product of the county; and the amount raised at any time bears an inconsiderable proportion to the wants of the population. There are parts of the county, especially the northeastern, where the soil is clayey; and where, by proper management, it may be cultivated to advantage. A farmer in Newbury states, that "he has raised wheat and rye on his farm since the year 1812, and has found no difficulty except in 1836." This year his crop was excellent, yielding more than 26 bushels to the acre. He adds, "I have always sown wheat on ground in good condition; and, at the same time, have laid the land down to grass; and I have thought the roots of wheat decomposed soon, enriched the ground, and were better for the grass than full sowing without the wheat. I have always sown spring wheat; and in 1836, sowed Black Sea Wheat. It came up mixed as to kinds, but of a good quality. I sowed the wheat I raised last year in 1837, and it was good in quantity and quality."

1. Wheat is still, however, regarded as an uncertain crop. Some portion of lime in the soil is deemed essential to its success. Soils, containing only one hundredth per centage of lime, are found capable of bearing wheat. In this county, this can be procured only at considerable expense.—The value of lime to corn is almost as great as to wheat, though to the latter crop, some measure of it is indispensable. The prospect that the cost of lime will be considerably reduced, by cheaper methods of burning it being employed in the great lime depositories in Maine, leads to the hope that it may be more accessible to the Essex farmers. The use of ground bones, which will soon be extended, will, in some measure, supply its place. Great quantities of clam and muscle shells, which are furnished by the fisheries in the town of Essex, could they be reduced by fire, would prove of considerable service. As yet the use of lime as manure in the county is very little understood; and further experiments are important to determine at what rate a farmer can afford to purchase it. A considerable deposit of shell marl is reported to have been discovered on the route of the railroad, now in progress between Boston and Salem. The discovery has been so recently reported, that no examination has been made of it.

2. A second cause of failure is supposed to be connected with our climate. The blights or shrivelling of the kernel, which sometimes occur, are in some cases occasioned by the want of lime in the soil, in order to perfect the grain. Where these blights are directly connected with atmospherical influences, they can be but partially guarded against by any human skill; but in this respect they are not so frequent as to discourage the cultivation. There has not been a general blight of the wheat crop in Great Britain since the year 1806.

Of two contiguous fields of wheat, similar in aspect, condition of soil, and kind of seed, which I visited this season, one was severely blighted; the other sound and perfect. The only difference ascertainable in the management of the two fields, was that one of the farmers, during the continuance of the heavy dews, and damp foggy weather which occurred while the wheat was in flower, was careful every morning to sweep the dew from his wheat by passing a rope over it. Another farmer in Manchester reports his having pursued this practice in former years with his wheat, and with success.

3. A third cause of the failure of the wheat crop in several places in the county, is the grain worm. The Hessian fly, which formerly infested the wheat, has, in a great measure, disappeared. The grain worm, whose habits are not yet well understood, threatens great injury throughout the country. The fly, from which the worm originates, deposits his egg at the time the wheat is in blossom. This small black fly is seen at that time hovering over the fields of wheat in infinite numbers. Some remarkable experiments have been made by a free dressing of newly slacked lime upon the plant, while it is in a wet state, to destroy his deposit or prevent his approach.—There is some reason to hope, that if seasonably and properly applied, this may prove an effectual remedy. A farmer in West Newbury states, that he this year made the experiment of liming his wheat field, having applied at least one bushel of newly slacked lime to an acre; and that his grain was comparatively free from the insect, while the adjoining fields of his neighbors were severely injured. The subject of the worm is of such great importance as to deserve the most anxious inquiry and exact and repeated experiments. In some parts of the country, late planting seems to have carried the season of flowering beyond the period of the insect, and his ravages have been prevented. This insect has been known in Great Britain since the year 1828, but the cultivation has not for that reason been abandoned or lessened.

The expense of cultivating an acre of wheat may be thus stated. Ploughing, $2,50; 2 bushels of seed, $4; sowing and harrowing, $1,50; harvesting, $2,50; incidentals, $1; total, $11. No charge is here made for manure, which is applied to the preceding crop, but half of which certainly belongs to this crop; nor for lime, where any is used. The straw will fully pay for threshing and cleaning. This is customarily given, where there is a threshing machine; but it is a bad bargain for the farmer. The crop may be estimated at 18 bushels; and when flour is at $8 per barrel, the wheat may be valued at $1,50; the produce, $27; the expenses, $11; profit, $16.

The average product of wheat in Great Britain, is 18 bushels to the acre; of New York, 23; of Virginia, 7 to 9 bushels. New England has no fixed average, as for several years past, excepting the last, the crop has been to a considerable degree abandoned. Wheat is much valued, as a crop with which to sow grass seed, by all who have practised this mode of laying down land to grass.

The farmers on Long Island, have been accustomed to send to towns on our sea-shore, to Marblehead for example, to purchase for their wheat fields, our leeched ashes, at 10 cents per bushel; these contain a good deal of lime, which had been used by the soap boilers. They ascertained that there was an advantage in it. It is known likewise, that foreign agents are visiting different towns and places on the sea board, to purchase the refuse bones, and the animal carbon, after it has been used by the sugar refineries, in order to enrich the wheat fields in Europe, which have been for the last two years, to a considerable extent, and to our great disgrace, the granaries of the United States.

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Rye can scarcely be said to be cultivated in Essex County. In Salisbury, on poor land, 7 bushels are given as the produce of an acre. In Wenham, 15 and 16 bushels. In Manchester, 12 bushels. In Saugus, 18 to 25 bushels. A small farmer in Gloucester, whom I induced to measure and report exactly the produce of a small rye field, returns 9 1-2 bushels rye this year on 37 rods of land. A considerable amount of rye was formerly raised in the upper parish of Beverly, but the cultivation was for a time discontinued. It has been revived, and it is calculated 1000 bushels have been raised there this year. In Amesbury, and the northern parts of the county, it is represented as subject to blight. The cost of cultivating rye differs little from that of wheat, excepting in the price of the seed; of which only half the quantity is sowed to an acre, and that of half the value of wheat. The general impression is, that as much wheat can be grown to an acre as of rye; and the chance of success is as great for the wheat as the rye. In such case, the crop would of course be of double the value. Justice is seldom done to this crop. Land, which is considered too poor for any other crop, is consigned to rye without favor or affection. Under good cultivation in Gloucester, 31 bushels weighing 62 pounds to the

bushel, were obtained in 1836. I am assured, on respectable authority, that 70 bushels have been obtained from 1 1-4 acre in the parish of Sandy Bay; and the ensuing year, from an acre of this land, the remainder being appropriated to turnips, 40 bushels were harvested. Of the extraordinary success in Haverhill, in cultivating rye by ploughing in green crops by which 46 3-4 bushels were obtained from one acre and thirteen rods, I shall subjoin the cultivator's particular account in the Appendix, as a remarkable and instructive example.*

Rye straw is always in demand in the large markets for stable litter, and for beds. I have known it sold as high as $8, $10, and $12 per ton. It is often used to be cut up and sprinkled with meal for horse feed; and in this way to a degree, it is used with equal advantage as hay. It appears to be necessary that a certain volume should be given to the feed rather than that the feed however nutritious, should be given in a concentrated form; but it is not believed that there is much nutriment contained in the straw itself. I know of no experiments made to ascertain the amount of rye, wheat, barley, or oat straw upon an acre; but where the crop of rye is equal to twenty bushels, it would be fair to estimate a ton. This, at the prices which it usually commands in the vicinity of large towns, will nearly or quite pay all the expenses of cultivation. A certain quantity of rye, for fatting beef or pork, is of equal value with any grain that can be given. It is an excellent feed for horses mixed with cut fodder. It is superior to any other feed to be given to milch cows for promoting secretions of milk; and it is a crop that deserves much more attention than it commonly receives. One of the best farmers in Hamilton says, he always succeeds with rye if put in early.

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Barley is cultivated in many parts of the county to advantage. Some few years since, owing to the importation of some barley from Holland, by a brewer in Newburyport, an insect was introduced which for several years destroyed the crops. The cultivation was generally suspended for a time, and the insect has disappeared. The crops reported to me in different towns in the county, are as follows: in Manchester 20 bushels to an acre; Gloucester 26 bs.; Essex 30 bs.; Ipswich 30 bs.; Amesbury 20 bs; Salisbury 30 bs.; Andover 54 bs. On one farm in Danvers 220 bushels have been raised this year, averaging 27 1-2 bushels to an acre. In Beverly, 633 bushels have been raised on one farm this year, averaging 38 bushels to the acre. At 30 bushels to the acre, barley is a valuable crop. For fattening swine, it is considered my many good farmers, of equal value pound for pound with Indian corn. To horses it is injurious. At Danvers Alms House, it is made to supply the place of rye and wheat, and makes an agreeable bread.

The price of barley is seldom less than 70 cents, and rarely over $1 per bushel. The seed sown upon an acre is usually 3 bushels. The straw is not of equal value for the market as rye straw; but considered better for the feed of cattle as it is softer. The expense of cultivation and harvesting, may be estimated, exclusive of the seed and manure, at $8 to $10 per acre. It is considered as an exhauster of the soil; and is not to be chosen for the purpose of laying down land to grass; the crop being usually cut close with a scythe, the stubble affords no protection to the young crop.

A new kind of barley has been introduced into West Newbury, called by some, the Wheat, by others, the Naked Barley, because it separates easily from the husk. Its yield is said to be equal to that of other barley; and its flour to be superior. It has been cultivated, but not extensively, in the interior of the state. By Davy's tables, barley meal contains a large proportion of nutritive matter, being 920 parts in 1,000; 790 of mucilage or starch; 70 of sugar, and 60 of gluten.

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Oats are considerably cultivated in Essex county. The crop, however, is not large. In Danvers 40 bushels to the acre; Methuen 30 bs.; Amesbury 30 bs.; Wenham 25 bs.; Ipswich 25 bs.; Hamilton 30 bs.; Rowley 25, 30 bs.; West Amesbury 30 bs.; Salisbury 25 bs.; Newbury 30, 50 bs.; Andover 50 bs.; Lynn 50 bs. This would give an average of 33 bushels to the acre.

The expense of cultivating, is thus calculated by an experienced farmer in Newbury, who estimates his crop at about 50 bushels to the acre:

Ploughing $1,50; harrowing $1,50; harvesting $2,50; threshing and cleaning $5,00; seed 3 bushels; if sowed alone, 2 bs. if with grass seed, say $1,50; total $12. This yield considerably exceeds the average through the country. The expense of threshing is much too high. The general price of oats per bushel is 50 cents. The last year has been an exception; and when hay is at $20, and corn at $1 they will generally command 62 1-2 cents. The farmers disapprove the use of them as a crop with which to lay down land to grass; and yet they are much used in this way. They are general favorites because the cultivation of them is easy; and it is thought they will put up with almost any treatment. One great difficulty in the way of cultivating them is their liability to blight, especially where the land is rich and highly manured. A kind of oats cultivated in the central and northern parts of this county, and known by the local name of Kilham Oats, from the gentleman, who, it is said, introduced them from abroad, has hitherto not been known to be blighted, though it has been cultivated here for some years. Its weight is about 33 pounds to the bushel; its yield to the acre is good as others.

The Tartarian, or as some call it, the Horse-Mane Oat, from the grain hanging together on one side of the panicle, is sometimes cultivated. Its straw is stouter than the common oat, and, perhaps, less likely to be lodged. It is as productive as the common oats; but it is not thought to possess any decided advantage over them.

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Buckwheat.—The Tartarian, or smaller kind of buckwheat, has been recently introduced into the county. It is known under the name of Indian Wheat. It has been cultivated in Beverly, Wenham, and Lynn. It does not demand a rich soil; may be sowed about the 10th of June; and may be expected to yield under good cultivation, from 35 to 50 bushels to the acre from 12 to 16 quarts sowed. Much larger crops have been reported. It weighs 49 or 50 pounds to the bushel; 25 lbs. and by close milling, 35 lbs. of flour have been obtained from a bushel, which makes fine cakes, when eaten warm; and quite tolerable bread. It forms a valuable feed for stock; and the cultivation of it may be extended to much advantage.

Potatoes.—The next principal crop cultivated in the county, is potatoes. This crop is cultivated more or less on every farm, principally for marketing, but in no case very extensively. One farm return, gives 1300 bushels raised, which is probably as large as any in the county.

The yield is rated in Wenham at 150 bushels; Rowley 75 to 200 bs.; Amesbury 300, 320; 400 bs. common on one farm; Salisbury 100, 200 bs.; Newbury 250, 300 bs.; Saugus 150, 200 bs.; Manchester 260 bs.; Sandy Bay 300 bs.; Beverly 200 bs.; and on 4 1-2 acres this year 278 bs. to the acre; Haverhill 400 bs. The kinds raised are the August whites, a very early variety; the English whites, a round potato; the Biscuit potato, a round potato with a brown rough skin, mealy and productive; the La Plata, or long red well known; and the Chenango, sometimes called the Mercer, or Pennsylvania Blue. These last are early and large bearers; and command a good price in market.

The amount of seed varies from 6 bushels to 25 bushels. All are agreed that the seed should be large and fair. The point so much debated, whether the potatoes when planted, should be cut or not, remains undecided. The majority of the farmers plant in hills 3 1-2 feet apart; but most of them admit that they are able to obtain larger crops in drills. Excellent crops have been grown where the whole work was done by the plough; the land was furrowed, and the seed dropped in the furrow, and then covered with the plough. They were afterwards cultivated with the plough only. When ripe, the plough was passed through the drill, and the potatoes thrown out; the field was afterwards harrowed, which brought all the remaining ones to the surface; and was thus left in a thoroughly pulverized and neat condition for a grain or grass crop.

It is the custom of one farmer to cut the seed end from his potatoes, in the winter at his leisure, for planting and use the other part for his swine. In this way a considerable saving is made.

One farmer has obtained three crops of potatoes from the same tubers, by plucking the sprouts, and planting them; and availing himself of a hot bed to forward the growth.

By recent exact experiments in Great Britain, it seems decided that no advantage comes from planting whole over cut sets; and that deep planting is unfavorable to the product; as a potato planted an inch under the surface will produce a greater number of potatoes than one planted at the depth of a foot; much earthing up of potatoes therefore is not approved. The advantage of plucking off the buds of the potato before they unfold themselves, instead of suffering them to remain until the balls are formed, is to increase the product one sixth.

"Potatoes may be preserved by being rasped or ground to a pulp, and afterwards pressed with a heavy press, and then dried like cheese. Potato cakes of this sort have been found to keep perfectly sweet for years; and it is thought that ships bound on long voyages, might find it advantageous to take their potatoes in this form."

Land of a calcareous nature produces the best potatoes. Clay land produces those of a poor quality. Gypsum in the hill is generally supposed to improve both the quality and the product.

* The statement here referred to, will appear in our next number.

I have no estimate of the expense of cultivating an acre of potatoes in Essex County except the one on page 22, [$45.] If we suppose the amount of seed used to be 20 bushels, and that the digging is at the rate of 30 bushels to a day's work, the expenses will not much fall short of $50, including ten loads of manure at $2 per load. The crop in such case, with ordinary success, may be rated at 300 bushels. The price is seldom less than 25 cents, and rarely exceeds 40 cents in quantities. Potatoes return nothing of value to the soil. Wheat within my own observation, has done extremely well after potatoes. Potatoes are best grown in a deep rich loam; and will well repay good cultivation.

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Onions are a considerable crop in the county; the cultivation as a field crop has been principally in Danvers and Newbury. Of late they have been subject to a blight, which reduces the value of the crop, and sometimes renders it worthless. Neither the cause nor preventive is understood. In Danvers, until the two last years, 25,000 bushels a year have been raised; the last year, two thirds of that amount. They are sold in the market to be shipped to New Orleans or the West Indies; and the price varies from 30 to 67 cents: 300 to 400 bushels to an acre may be considered a fair crop; 600 bushels are sometimes obtained. The estimate of the cost of cultivation, which I have obtained, is fifty day's labor to an acre. This includes nothing for manure nor rent of land. The manure very generally applied, where attainable, is muscle-bed, which is obtained in Salem at the rate of $1 per horse load; and laid in heaps on the land in autumn, where it is completely pulverized by the action of the frost.

In Weathersfield, Connecticut, it is well known that this vegetable has been extensively and profitably cultivated for years; and mainly by female labor. After the land is ploughed, manured, and fitted for the seed the whole labor is performed by women, even to fitting the crop for market;—formerly in successful seasons $100 or more was not an uncommon result of a woman's summer labor in the onion field. We should be sorry to see women in our country subjected to the severe and degrading services and toils, to which the wives and daughters of the agricultural laborers of the old countries are accustomed. But exemption from all necessity of bodily exertion is usually a curse, not a blessing; and many of the lighter kinds of agricultural labor would be as proper for women as for men did not custom forbid it, a custom of at least questionable utility. Rather than engage in this, many of our young women quit their parental homes, and prefer passing months and even years in heated rooms amid the dust and confinement and deafening din of machinery, to the light but cheerful and invigorating labors of gardening and agriculture, in the pure and bracing air and the green and open fields. The culture of silk promises to afford a healthful and profitable occupation for female labor.

Of the other crops there can be said to be no general cultivation. Ruta Baga, Carrots, Beets, and Cabbages have been sometimes extensively, and continue in some degree, to be cultivated, but not to any noticeable extent. In this respect we believe the Essex farmers have not yet come to a perfect understanding of their true interest. There are three sorts of farming. The first, where agriculture is pursued as subsidiary to something else, and is a mere accompaniment to a trade, business, or profession. The second, where a bare living is sought for; and men are satisfied with the ordinary supplies and comforts of a farm without any view to improvement or gain. These two classes may be said to comprehend the greater part of the agricultural population of Essex; and their situation is almost universally comfortable and independent. The third class is, where agriculture is pursued like any other business in the community with a proper outlay of capital and labor, and with a main view to pecuniary advantage. From the number of markets accessible in the county, and the amount of manufacturing population within and in the vicinity of the county to be sustained, this class is destined to arise; and when this is the case the cultivation of green crops and esculent vegetables will form an essential part of the rotation of products.

I shall here subjoin a list of remarkable products, which have been obtained in the county, many of which have been certified under oath to the Massachusetts and Essex Agricultural Societies; others have come under my own personal observation, or rest upon testimony so well authenticated that it is difficult to reject it. Where the products themselves have been actually measured, and the land on which they were grown measured, and the whole certified by the asseverations and oaths of persons, whose credibility is unquestioned, I am at a loss to know by what right or reason these statements should be distrusted. The authorities are at the service of those persons, whose curiosity would be gratified by knowing them.

Of Wheat, 24, 25, and 32 bushels to the acre.

Of Indian Corn, 70, 72, 84, 90 1-2, 90 3-4, 105, 110, 113 1-2, 115, 117 1-4 bushels.

Of Barley, 50, 51 1-2, 52, 54 bushels.

Of Rye, 40, 56 bushels.

Of Oats, 1,000 bushels on 20 acres.

Of Potatoes, 400, 484, 518 1-2 bushels.

Of Carrots, 849, 864, 878, and 900 bushels.

Of Mangold Wurtzel, 924, and 1,340 bushels to an acre at 56 lbs. to a bushel.

Of Beets, 783 bushels.

Of Ruta Baga, 688, 903 bushels.

Of English Turnips, 636, 687, 672, 751, 814 bushels.

Of Onions, 651 bushels.

From one acre of land upwards of three tons of well cured Millet were obtained.

From one acre of redeemed meadow 4 1-2 tons of English Hay were weighed and sold in 1836-7.

From six acres of land more than 29 tons of good English Hay, weighed at the town scales, have been cut in a season.

Six hundred dollars worth of Winter Squashes were sold the last season from two acres of land. The number of pounds is not ascertained. The market price was very high.

The products of an acre and a half in a garden, the present season, are worthy of notice.

The land was manured with eight cords of manure to the acre, and there have been grown on it for sale, and to be sold, as follows:

3,500 bushels of Onions, at 5 cents	175 00
45 barrels of Beets, at $1,50 per barrel	67 50
Cabbages sold	100 00
14 bushels of Parsneps	10 50
2 do Beans	4 00
20 do Potatoes	6 67
	$363 67

Besides a supply of vegetables for family use from the same garden.

The establishment with which the last account is connected presents one of the most beautiful examples of persevering industry, and admirable domestic economy and management, to be met with in our industrious and frugal community.—The individual began his married life with only $500, which was the dower of his wife. He has never been the owner of more than 10 1-2 acres of land, but has often hired land for improvement. His whole and exclusive business has been farming. He has been blest with ten children, of whom seven are sons, and all of whom have been brought up in habits of useful industry and had the advantages of a useful education. His house is handsome enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition; and his out-door and in-door establishments patterns of neatness and order. He has all the needed comforts and luxuries of life; and in property may be pronounced independent.—The habits of such a family are in themselves a fortune. He and his two sons have this year cut and cured 75 tons of hay; and better hay is not to be found.

BRUSSA MULBERRY.

Mr Consul Rhind, who resided in Turkey a long time, and interested himself in the subject of mulberry and silk, speaks very highly of the Brussa mulberry tree, of its capacity to endure the rigors of severe winters—that it flourishes best in high and *even poor land*—that silk made from it is of superior quality, and highly estimated in all foreign markets, especially for sewing silk—that when the crop season commences, the leaves are brought into the city by the cultivators in baskets and sold in the market in quantities to suit purchasers, in the same manner as fruits and vegetables.

He entertains the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the silk cause in America. He says "that silk can be produced with infinitely less trouble than is generally supposed, I am fully persuaded. And I have in the course of my travels visited most of the silk growing countries, and gave considerable attention to the subject."

Again he says—

"The culture of silk is peculiarly deserving the encouragement of *patriotic* and *benevolent* men, inasmuch as it will afford (in its different manifestations) a living to the *most helpless* of our race; aged and decrepit persons and children can all be employed in some part of the process, and to a portion of the female sex who may have been reared in luxury and indulgence, but by change of fortune have become reduced, yet are willing to labor rather than depend on the cold hand of charity or the benevolence of friends, this culture will afford a certain and independent living, without exposing them to the scoffs and scorns of a selfish world."

In reply to a letter of Mr Rhind to Judge Spencer, accompanied with the Brussa mulberry tree, Judge Spencer says—"The Brussa leaf is considerably larger and thicker than the white mulberry leaf, and nearly if not equal to the Morus Multicaulis."—*Northampton Courier.*

BONE MANURE.

Boston, March 26, 1838.

FRANCIS JACKSON, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I have at your request collected from sources on which I think entire reliance may be placed, the subjoined suggestions on the value and use of Bone Manure. Your establishment at Roxbury is a most valuable one to the agricultural interests of the State; and I wish you all possible success.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY COLMAN.

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BONES, it is well ascertained, contain in an abundant form the food of plants. They are made up of a large amount of animal substance mixed with earthly and saline matter; and they abound in what chemists call the phosphate of lime, a substance found in some measure in all plants, and a powerful means and instrument of vegetable growth.

Bones have been used as a manure for many years in England. Used in an unbroken state they were slow in becoming decomposed; and their effects were not very observable. The next attempt was to reduce them by burning; but besides the expense and trouble of doing this, much of the valuable matter contained in them escaped by the operation. Afterwards mills were invented for crushing or grinding them; and since that time they have been experimented upon in various soils: and are now sought after by intelligent farmers abroad with the greatest avidity. There is no reason why they should not be used to as great advantage among us.

Bones constitute a very efficient manure; a portable manure; and a comparatively cheap manure. Stable manure in Boston and its vicinity costs the farmer in its first purchase, its transportation, and its preparation for the land, not far from five dollars a cord. His land may be manured with bone manure, with equal advantage and for a third of the expense of stable manure; and its actual improvement of the soil will be more permanent.

In England this manure has been principally used for turnips. This is the crop which on their land commonly precedes wheat. The effect on their turnip crop is very great; causing lands to produce a crop, which had been comparatively barren; forwarding the crop several days in advance of that manured with stable manure; and greatly increasing the product. The effects have been most beneficial upon all the succeeding crops of grain and grass. Few decisive experiments have been made as yet in this country; but in one case the last season, where applied to ruta baga growing side by side with a crop manured by stable manure, 25 bushels of bones produced a much better crop than a heavy dressing of barn dung.

They have been used with signal advantage spread upon grass land, the feed being greatly improved, and the return from the stock fed upon it, in milk and butter through the season, very much increased.

Their effects upon the cultivation of wheat, in Great Britain, have been thus stated after careful observation, compared with best stable manure.

" In respect to the quality of the grain, as 7 to 5.
In respect to the quantity, as 5 to 4.
In respect to the durability of its effects on the soil, as 3 to 2."

In these cases, likewise, are to be taken into consideration the difference in the cost of the two applications; the lightness of transportation of bone manure; and the ease of applying it to the soil.

Of its application to Indian Corn no experiments have come within my knowledge; but its advantages cannot be questioned.

As to the form in which it is to be applied to the land, it has been tried in the form of broken dust; of pieces crushed to the average length of half an inch; and of larger pieces. If to be spread broad-cast upon grass land, it should be fine; and in all cases the more finely it is reduced the more immediate are its effects. In long pieces their application is not convenient nor efficient. In the mill at Roxbury, near Boston, they are crushed in small pieces, and at the same time in the process much comes out in the form of fine dust. This is undoubtedly the best form in which they can be furnished; the fine dust supplies the vegetable pabulum for immediate use; and the pieces being longer and gradual in their decomposition effect a permanent improvement of the soil. To the turnip crop they are applied in the drill with the seed; and in their application to Indian corn it might be advisable to deposite them in the hill.

They are sometimes applied singly or mixed with dung or mould. To be thus mixed is deemed the best mode of applying them, and in this case the dung should be decomposed and fine. A compost is formed of bone dust and barn-yard scrapings and muck in the following proportions:

From 50 bushels of bone to 4 or 5 of dung.
" 20 do. to 4 do.
" 12 do. to 8 do.

The proportions, however, must be matter of judgment and experiment with the cultivator.

It is deemed important, in the next place, that the bones should have acquired a degree of heat by being laid in a heap before application to the soil. They will soon ferment laid in a heap and mixed with earth or dung are in a condition to be used. It is deemed well if this preparation of them can be made a month before they are to be applied.

Of the quantity to be applied no certain rule can be given. From 16 to 80 and 100 bushels have been applied: 25 bushels of fine bone dust, or 40 bushels of crushed bones, pieces and dust together, are considered proper proportions for an acre. Persons have found that a larger application than this has not been attended with corresponding advantages; indeed that 25 bushels have been as efficient as 80. As it respects the permanent improvement of the land there is no doubt that the larger quantity would be in proportion efficient; but as to immediate effects no advantage is to be expected from an excessive application; as a small application will probably furnish all of that kind of food or stimulant, which the plant or a single crop will take up. Eight bushels of bone dust mixed with eight bushels of coal ashes, are represented in one experiment as efficient as the whole amount of bone dust. This was, however, only a single experiment; and the permanence of the effects had not been tested. I mention this mode, not so much from confidence in its success as in the hopes of producing experiments, which may prove instructive and useful.

Of the kind of soil to which bone manure is best suited, some matters are well determined. On wet and heavy soils it will not answer. On clayey soils it is stated to have proved positively injuri- , dry and sandy soils it has proved most efficacious. It is indispensable to obtaining their benefits, that the land should be dry. Lands deficient in lime are much more benefited by its use than lands abounding in lime. This was to be expected, as a combination of lime forms a considerable part of their substance. On peat soils, when thoroughly drained, its efficacy is very great; and, mixed with sandy mould, perhaps no application could be better for peat soils, when laid entirely dry.

The bone dust, which is to be obtained, is that from bones which have passed through the soap boiler's hands. This deprives them undoubtedly of some portion of their gelatinous or oily properties, and renders them less valuable than if they could be broken and applied in an uncooked state; but the effect of this operation is not like that of calcining to deprive them of *all* the soft and oily matter; a great deal remains, and experiment has proved that their efficiency is diminished in a much less degree than would be supposed.

This is the best and most authentic information that I have been able to collect on the subject. My own experiments with them have been on a small scale; but accidental circumstances prevented my giving them a fair test. I have great confidence in their utility; and their portable character must strongly recommend them. They may be sent by railroad and water conveyances into the interior in many cases at almost as small an expense as the manure in some places can be carried from the barn into the fields. If they fulfil what they promise, the market gardeners in the neighborhood of the city must find them invaluable.

From what has been here stated we may draw these conclusions:

1. Bones constitute a most valuable manure.
2. The soils to which they are most usefully applied are sandy and light soils; and the land must be dry. On heavy loams and clays they are not useful. To peat lands completely drained they may be applied with advantage.
3. They may be sown broadcast; or they may be placed in the hill or drill. In either case they are not to be buried deep.
4. They are best applied mixed with mould, or finely rotted barn yard manure at the rate of six bushels of bone manure to one load of dung.
5. They may be applied to soils at the rate of twenty bushels of bone dust or forty bushels of crushed bones to an acre.
6. For immediate effect bone dust is to be preferred. For permanent improvement bones which are merely crushed into small pieces. At the Roxbury mill the prepared bone contains much fine powder mixed with the crushed bone.
7. Before they are applied they should undergo a degree of fermentation.
8. They may be applied to grass and to pasture lands with great benefit.

It is hoped that the farmers, who apply them will carefully observe their operation and effects; and communicate the results to the Agricultural Commissioner of the State.

Their effects, in general, have been much superior to that of stable manure. This has not always proved so; but their lightness of carriage, ease of application, and cheapness are very strong circumstances in their favor. Another circumstance most strongly in their favor, is, that applied in great or small quantities, they carry no weeds into the fields. This is a most valuable quality.

From the Cultivator.

TO THE DAIRY WOMEN OF OUR COUNTRY.

The undersigned, dealers in butter and cheese, would call the attention of the manufacturers of these articles in the middle and western part of this state, to the existence of general and just complaints in regard to the quality and condition of both butter and cheese made in such sections, together with the packages In view of this fact, and to encourage an improvement that will restore and increase the reputation formerly enjoyed by producers of these articles, they would respectfully submit to their consideration, the following views, relative first to the manufacture of cheese: In all cases, the milk and rennet should be perfectly sweet: as much of the animal heat should be evaporated from the milk as time will admit; when the curd is properly produced, break it up very fine, cook it well, but do not heat it so much as to start the oil in the curd; season it with clean fine salt, pure from lime; put the cheese in the press cool; press it hard, in order to extract all the whey from the middle before the outside closes tight; continue to press for two days; from the press put a dry cloth over it for a few hours until a rhind is formed—then put on Annatto, dissolved in strong lye; cover again with cloth until next day; after the cloth is removed, put on a thick strong coat of melted bees-wax and lard, or butter; get a bright smooth surface, and keep one, by constant rubbing and turning, until the cheese is perfectly cured. When put in the casks let it always be done in cool dry weather. All cheese should be slightly colored with Annatto in the milk, and such as do not exceed fifty pounds in weight, should be made a bright orange color —cheese of this description being generally in good demand for the southern markets. Finally, there should never be any late cheese. In no case should cheese be sent to market made after the 15th day of September, nor should it be sent even thus late, unless the utmost pains is taken with it, and unless well cured by a fire. It is of the greatest importance to the dairying interest, that these rules, in regard to late cheese, be strictly conformed to; for this kind of cheese not only destroys itself and greatly injures the market for a good article at the present time, but should the practice of making and sending it be persisted in, it will eventually destroy the business. To prevent any loss to the farmer, the undersigned would advise them to make butter after the 15th of September. Butter made after this time always commanding a fair price.

2nd. Of cheese casks.—They should be smoothly and well made of good seasoned wood, not less than half an inch in thickness for small casks, and five-eights of an inch for large casks; the heads of all large casks should be at least five-eights of an inch in thickness, to prevent them from springing; the staves should be narrow, in order to preserve their places and keep the cask round; there should be always a fair bilge, with at least eight good substantial hoops, (maple hoops should never be used;) the quarter hoops should never be put down so low on the casks as to allow the staves to spring out when the head hoops are taken off; the other hoops should all be securely nailed.

3d. Of butter.—In all cases where it is made from cream, it should be churned before the delicious flavor is lost, or any bad flavor is induced; avoid too much heat in the process,* as this causes the butter to be soft, and of fine grain, bordering on a waxy character; never fail to extract every particle of milk before it is laid down; season it with rectified fine salt, or ground solar salt, and work in no more of it than will be entirely dissolved—where any of it is left undissolved, it destroys that delicate rosy flavor which renders the article most desirable, and its value diminishes in proportion to the excess of salt—this being one of the greatest objections to western butter.

4th. Of the packages.—The undersigned would recommend two kinds, viz: firkins and Welch tubs. The firkins should be made of seasoned white oak and walnut hoops. Where white oak is not to be had, they should be made of heart stuff of white ash, and hoops of white or black ash, or elm, of good shape, and perfectly smooth; have on at least ten good hoops, smoothly shaved; be perfectly tight, and contain 100 lbs. Welch tubs should be made of seasoned white ash, hooped with seven substantial split ash hoops, smoothly shaved, to contain 100 to 120 lbs. Both firkins and tubs should be soaked with a strong pickle, in order to saturate the wood before the butter is laid down, (but never put any salt at the bottom or on the top of the butter.) Great care should be taken to put it down solid; never fill the packages so full as to have the head or cover touch the butter, and always make a smooth surface on the top with the ladle. The tubs and firkins should be weighed, and the actual dry weight marked upon them with a marking iron in such a manner as not to be obliterated; and let them always be found accurate.

In conclusion the undersigned give it as their decided opinion, that the manufacturers of cheese and butter in the middle and western parts of this state, who will observe the above rules, and unite with the observance a desire to make their articles of the first quality, after a little experience, will soon be able to compete with any part of the United States, both in quality and prices, at home or abroad. Possessing, as these manufacturers undoubtedly do,—one of the finest soils, and best adapted to grazing of any in our country, they may produce the article in the greatest perfection. On this, as well as other accounts, the undersigned wish to impress upon their minds the importance of this subject, and that the course recommended is the only one which will secure to them the advantages of a fair price and good reputation for their labor and pains.

Leggett & Lapham,	Robert Nisbet,
Nathaniel Gordon,	Seth Miller,
Wm. H. Davenport,	Cook & Gage,
Burrell, Perry & Co.	Varnum S. Kinyon,
John Johnson & Son,	John P. Snell,
Gregory & Brown,	Curtis Easton & Co.
Walter Sutherland,	Nisbet & Husted,
Eleazer Mills,	Henry W. French,
P. Pidgeon, Broker,	Charles Stanton,
Abbey & Atwood,	Solomon Petree,
A. B. Meech & Co.	John J. Owens,
Smith, Howe & Palmer,	Ashley Devenport,
Stickney & Dean,	A. H. Buel,
Gove & Brown,	Henry Carter,
Charles F. Joy,	Chas. Stokes.

New York, April 25, 1838.

*It has been found, that the *best* and *most* butter is obtained when the cream is about the temperature of 55°—and if the temperature is over 60°, the quality is inferior, and the quantity diminished. Hence, every dairy should have a thermometer.—*Cond. Cult.*

The Botanic Garden.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Botanic Garden, to be established by consent of the City on the vacant lands West of Charles street, fronting the Common, was held on Saturday afternoon, and the subscription lists bearing a sufficient number of names and amount of money to warrant the immediate commencement of operations, the subscribers adopted a Constitution and proceeded to the election of Five Trustees to represent them until the first Monday in October next, which was appointed as the day of annual meeting. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Horace Gray,	C. P. Curtis,
Samuel A. Elliot,	George Darracott.

J. E. Teschemacher.

The amount already subscribed, is nearly $20,000. From the spirit manifested at the meeting, we feel confident that before the close of the season a commencement will have been made, and an exhibition of choice flowers presented to our citizens that shall delight and astonish them. The subscription lists are still open, and the advantage to the subscriber of $100 to the corporate property, is the free admission of himself and household to the Gardens at any time during the hours that they are open. A barren waste will soon be converted into a delightful promenade—a paradise in miniature.—*Transcript June* 4.

The Sugar Beet will be cultivated this year to a considerable extent in this county, not merely for the purpose of making sugar, but as food for animals. The yield to an acre is enormous, averaging from eighteen to thirty tons. The beauty of it is, the soil is benefited by it, as in France, where many sterile or poor pieces of land have been resuscitated, and after beets having been planted a few years, the soil yielding excellent crops of Wheat. Nothing is lost from this plant, as the tops of Potatoes or the stalks of Wheat and Broom Corn. The leaves are used in France as green or dry fodder. The pumice after being used for sugar, is excellent for all kinds of animals, and the Beet itself furnishes an epicurean repast for Cows and Swine. A Hadley farmer told us the other day, that he kept his hogs upon Sugar Beets two months, giving them nothing else, not even a pail of water. With this sort of keeping, they waxed strong and grew fat as an alderman. One hundred pounds of Beet will yield seven pounds of Sugar, giving, at twenty tons to the acre, a product of about $1500!—*Northampton Courier.*

There is an advertisement in the Fort Madison Patriot of a *barrel of apple seeds* for sale! The editor of the St. Louis Argus, says that there are many varieties of the apple, the juice of which contains as great a per centage of saccharine matter as the juice of the cane, and far more than that of the beet root or the sugar maple. He expresses an opinion that the cultivation of the apple for the protection of sugar will be more profitable than one half of the crops that are at present cultivated.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1838.

We spoke in our last number of the N. E. Farmer of the great importance of manure to the farmer; and incidentally of the means of obtaining and increasing it.—There is no subject of greater importance to the agricultural community; and we should not deem it necessary to offer any apology to our readers, if in every paper the subject were to be brought up; and pressed in all its forms, with an urgency proportioned to its importance.

The philosophy of vegetation, like the philosophy of every thing else is very imperfectly understood; it is not comparatively understood at all; its secrets are not approached; and beyond a certain point, conjecture, if not presumptuous, is idle. For man to undertake to penetrate the profound depths of nature is like undertaking to reach the bottom of the ocean with a thread, or to span the orbit of a planet with his hand. The Creator wraps himself in a deep obscurity. Results are all that come under our cognizance; the modes of his operation are insoluble. Yet are we able to see the connexion between means and ends. Certain effects, as experience demonstrates, result from the application of certain means, and are not to be expected without such application; and when man faithfully performs his part he may confidently look for success to that ever-active and watchful Providence by whose power and guardianship all things are upheld and controlled.

Vegetables, as much as animals, require food; and food adapted to their particular condition and constitution. It is the province of the judicious husbandman to supply this food, and to supply it in such quantities and forms, at such times and under such circumstances, as observation and experience teach us, is desired. This vegetable food, call it by what name you please, is often found abounding in the soil itself; but the constituent elements of the soil or earth do not themselves supply it. The plants gather it from the earth, the water, the air; and cultivation and vegetation exhaust it. It consists of vegetable matter, which is capable of being dissolved and so minutely divided that it may be taken up by the plants. What are called mineral manures such as lime, gypsum, (which is only one of the forms or combinations of lime,) salt, &c. are not, as is understood, the food of plants; but only means of evolving that food, and rendering it soluble, and suitable for the purposes of vegetable life and growth. In the curious and wonderful scheme of divine Providence, vegetable matter in the endless circle of reproduction, is constantly being returned to the earth in a state of decay, to enter into new combinations, and to furnish subsistence to a new growth.

The theory of vegetation is thus far simple enough for all practical purposes; and the great object of the farmer should be to collect, wherever they may be found, the means of increasing his manure heap; and to provide food for his vegetables as much as food for his animals. Manure has been properly denominated the sinews of his strength, and to neglect to provide and furnish it, is like neglecting to provide food for his live stock or to think to profit by them by keeping them in a lean and half-starved condition. In newly cleared countries, in the untouched and virgin soils of the West, the food of vegetable life has been accumulating for years and centuries. The enriching of the soil in such places therefore by any artificial process is not required. So likewise in our own new lands, when a clearance is first made a large amount of vegetable food is to be found from the accumulation of decayed vegetable matter, which is continually going on in the forest; though a great deal of this is inevitably destroyed by the action of fire, the usual mode of clearance adopted among us. But in our old cultivated lands it is otherwise; crops one after another have been successively taken from the land; and vegetable food must be in some way returned to the soil in order to meet this deficiency. The amount of mineral salts or alkaline earths found in vegetables is comparatively small; yet a certain quantity be it more or less is undoubtedly wanting to the perfection of vegetable growth; but what is mainly wanting in our exhausted soils is vegetable matter, which may either be furnished after it has passed through the animal machine and by some unknown process been rendered more active and concentrated; or it may be presented in a more crude state, but in either case it must be dissolved, disintegrated, and reduced to a form infinitely too minute for human inspection before it can be taken up as nourishment by the exquisitely fine vessels of the plants.

There is reason to believe that nothing in the material creation is ever annihilated or extinguished; and could the vegetable matter produced upon any given piece of land be entirely returned to that same land and equally diffused upon it, it would retain at least its original fertility. The use of lime and alkaline earths is not to enrich the land, or to furnish the specific food of plants, excepting in a very small degree, but as far as we can understand the subject, in relation to which the wisest and most sagacious must confess themselves very much in the dark, its effect is to reduce the vegetable matter into a form in which the plants can receive it. The amount of these solvents required in any soil has not yet been ascertained; but there is good reason to believe that it is not so great as has generally been supposed; nor so great but that it may in most situations be in some form or another supplied. Beyond this it is confidently believed that there are few situations and few farms in the country of any considerable extent, which do not afford within reach the means of keeping up, or increasing their fertility.

If a farmer is in the habit continually of selling his crops to be consumed away from the place, either in the form of hay or vegetables, he must purchase or bring on manure, or the condition of his place will gradually decline. This many farmers do, especially in the vicinity of large towns, and do it at very great expenditure of time and money. We admit that this is often compensated by the increased abundance and high prices of their products. We believe however that in many of these cases manure is often bought at a great expense and carried a considerable distance, when much of what is needed, of equal value, might be made or found upon the farm at a much less expense, at the saving of great inconvenience.

There are other cases however where hay is sold, which is transported a longer distance than fruits or market vegetables, where it is considered too far to bring back manure from the city, where the farmer perceives that such a course is pursued at the most serious expense to the fertility of his farm; and in some cases it has resulted in such an impoverishment of the land, that years of cultivation and expensive manuring have been required afterwards to restore it. Now these particularly are the cases, where we deem it of the highest importance that the farmers should look after the means and sources of enriching their farm actually on their own premises and within their own reach. This is a matter of the highest moment and cannot be urged too strongly upon their attention. We have not space at this time to go into it as fully as we should desire; but shall hold it for ample consideration and inquiry in future numbers as our convenience may afford opportunity. In the mean time we advise every farmer to look about him, and inquire what food he can provide for the consumption of his vegetables. As he would furnish food for his live stock, he is equally bound by a prudent regard to his own interest to furnish food for his vegetable family. They are adapted to play into each other's hands or rather into each other's mouths; and to contribute mutually and reciprocally to each other's growth and sustenance. Neither of them is to be neglected. If he sells his crops he can keep no animals to keep up the fertility of the soil by the consumption of its products on the place. If he sells his products, buys no manure, gathers no material for manure, forms no compost heap, the impoverishment of the best farm in the country under such management, shall we not rather say mismanagement, is as certain as that the fire will go out where no fuel is supplied; and the deepest pond will be drained where a capacious outlet is opened and the various sources of its supply are cut off.

We shall then on a future and convenient occasion discuss this great question fully, whether the fertility of a farm can be kept up from its own resources; and what means every farmer may be supposed to have ordinarily within his own reach, of keeping and of increasing the fertility of his soil; and of supplying the vegetable food for the largest amount of products, which the land is capable of bearing. We invite the particular attention of inquisitive farmers to this important subject. We wish very much our respected correspondents in Roxbury, Pembroke, Danvers, Lenox, Pittsfield, Northampton, Hallowell, and other places could be induced to give us their views on this subject. Their communications would be highly acceptable; and would do, what it has been their habit and pleasure to do for many past years, confer a high benefit on the agricultural community.

THE SEASON.

The season within the memory of no man living we believe has ever been finer; nor the prospects of the husbandman more promising. We know of no exception in respect to any crop whatever thus far. The last week has been an unvarying succession of hot sunshine and copious showers, accompanied with a good deal of heavy thunder and lightning, and extremely warm nights. If the corn and potatoes do not grow under such appliances it must be their own fault. The mercury in the shade has been frequently as high as 90° Fah., and has ranged in some situations at 94°. Electricity is stated to be a powerful quickener of vegetation; and some curious facts have been mentioned to us, which go to confirm this statement. We wish there could be exact observations and experiments made in relation to this subject. We do not know that the discovery could ever be applied to any practical purposes; nor do we know that it could not. Every fact of every kind is important. Facts constitute science. Some of the most important discoveries in science and the arts have arisen from minute incidents. A gushing spring is sometimes opened by a single stroke of the spade or the crowbar, where the obtaining of water was wholly despaired of; and it is for every intelligent and reflecting mind, every lover of truth, every friend to the advancement of the human mind and the improvement of our common humanity, to keep his reason awake and every sense open to whatever is passing within and around him.

In the bountiful provisions of the vegetable world which now spreads all its glories around him, in the earth teeming with its mighty and inscrutable energy, and every where pouring out its treasures, there are at least countless admonitions and the most affecting counsels for him to lift his mind and his affections upward to that almighty and all bountiful Creator and Father, who causes the grass to grow for cattle and bread for the service of man; who clothes the lilies of the field in matchless splendor; and makes even the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, June 9, 1838.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.--From Wm. Kenrick, Newton—Pæonies, Rose colored; Carnation or flesh colored; Grevilli; Single crimson and Moutan or Purple tree Pæony; Iris, Siberian; do. Fatida; do. Florentina; do. Swerti. Specimens of Scarlet Hawthorn, Wistarea Consequana or Chinese Glycine, is hardy and flowers profusely in an exposed situation; Laburnum, or Golden Chain.

From Messrs Winship, Brighton—Lonicera Album; Syringa persica; Spiræa Trilobata; Clematis Viona; Cytisus Laburnum; Azalia Nudiflora; do. Pontica; Veronica Gentianoides; 8 kinds of Hardy Pæonias; 4 do. do. Irises; 4 do. do. Geraniums; Harrison's double Yellow Rose.

By Thos. Lee, Esq., Dahlias, and other specimens of fine plants, Roses, &c.

By S. Walker, Bouquets, &c.

VEGETABLES.—Rhubard large and fine from the Messrs Winship, and from James L. L. Warren, Brighton.

Cucumbers.—English white spined; do. short prickly; Sinot's smooth skin; do. early frame, from the Garden of James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

For Committee, S. WALKER.

Saturday, June 16, 1838.

[Report on Fruits omitted for want of room.]

FLOWERS.—From Col M. P. Wilder, Pæonies and Roses. Double Sweet Rocket.

Mr S. R. Johnson, Charlestown, China Roses and Pinks.

By Mr W. E. Carter, from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, some fine specimens of herbaceous plants.

From the Messrs Hovey, several bouquets.

By Mr Wm Kenrick, two bouquets.

From the Messrs Winship, Brighton—Iris pseudacorus, Thalictrum alba, Lonicera flor variegatum. Roses, pink, white and purple Boursalt, Florida, single yellow, and a variety of Scotch Roses, and many varieties of Herbaceous Plants.

By S. Walker, bouquets, &c.

VEGETABLES.—Peas, by Mr Rufus Howe, Dorchester.

For Committee. S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending June 17.

May, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	11	68	94	80	S.
Tuesday,	12	70	92	76	S. W.
Wednesday,	13	68	88	72	S. W.
Thursday,	14	64	86	74	S. E.
Friday,	15	66	90	78	S. W.
Saturday,	16	68	88	72	W.
Sunday,	17	62	82	70	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 18, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 210 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and calves, 400 Sheep and 160 Swine, including 100 at market last week. 30 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote First quality at $8 00 a $8 25. Second quality $7 25 a $7 50.—Third quality, $6 50 a $7 00.

Cows and Calves.— Sales were made at $24, $30, $33, $38, $40, and $49.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lot of lambs including a few old, at $2 17, $2 50 and $2 75. Wethers at $3 00, and $3 50.

Swine.— Nearly all at market were small pigs and were sold without weighing, at retail, from 8 to 12, varying according to size and quality.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Premiums on Roses and Pinks will be awarded on SATURDAY next, 23d inst. The Flowers offered for Prizes must be on the tables before 10 o'clock.

By order of Flower Committee.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Gentlemen having Roses, and who are not desirous to enter them for prizes, are respectfully invited to contribute specimens for exhibition.

The Rooms of the Masachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

The Fruits and Flowers are usually for sale.

EXHIBITION OF GRASS PINKS.

The subscriber would inform the public that he proposes to have an exhibition of Pinks at his place in Warren Street, Roxbury, to be opened the 25th of June and continue one week. The collection embraces many beautiful varieties which I have raised from seed imported in 1835 from one of the greatest Pink fanciers in Great Britain. It is believed to be the best collection in New England and worthy the attention of amateurs. My place is 2 1-2 miles from the City Hall and 1-2 mile from the Norfolk House. Price of admission 25 cents. Open from 4 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM MILLER.

Roxbury, June 20th, 1838. 2w

SET OF THE N. E. FARMER.

13 of the first volumes of the New England Farmer may be obtained, if application is made soon to JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

June 20th, 1837.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises.

June 13, 1838,

KING'S MANURE FORKS.

Also, a few dozen of Jahasiah S. King's superior cast steel

Strap Manure Forks.

A first rate article. Also, sets of

Japan Flower Pots,

very neat and durable. Also, Complete Garden and

Horticultural Tool Chests,

from Sheffield, England; containing Garden Shears, Improved pruning Shears and Scissors, Pruning and Grafting Knives, Flower Gatherer, Garden, Dutch and Triangular Hoes, Saw, Spud, Weeding Hook, Garden Rake, Trowel, Hammer and Garden Reel; comprising every useful implement necessary for the cultivation of the Flower Garden. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

May 9, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supercede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted a situation, by a scientific gardener, one who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the best of recommendations. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

The price of the above is now reduced to Twentyfive dollars at the mill, in Medford, and Twenty eight dollars per ton delivered in Boston. Apply at

No. 10, Granite Stores, Commercial Wharf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	2 00	3 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 25	1 75
BEEF, mess,		barrel	14 00	14 50
No. 1.		"	12 00	13 00
prime,		"	10 50	11 00
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	37	45
FLAX, (American)		"	9	12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	3 62	3 75
FLOUR, Gennessee, cash,		barrel	7 87	8 12
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	8 00	8 12
Baltimore, wharf,		"	7 75	8 00
Alexandria,		"	7 75	8 00
Rye,		"	5 00	5 25
MEAL, Indian, in hogsheads,				
" " " barrels,			3 50	4 00
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	78	80
southern flat, yellow,		"	76	77
white,		"	74	75
Rye, northern,		"	1 05	1 10
Barley,		"	80	85
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	47	48
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.				16 00
Eastern screwed,			14 00	16 00
HONEY, Cuba,		gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,		pound	6	7
2d quality,		"	4	5
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9	10
southern, 1st sort,		"	8	9
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	26	27
do. country do.		"	20	22
Baltimore city tannage,		"	25	26
do. dry hides,		"		
New York red, light,		"	18	19
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	19	20
Boston dry hides,		"	17	19
LIME, best sort,		cask	80	85
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	11 50	12 00
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 37	2 50
PORK, extra clear,		barrel	23 50	24 00
clear,		"	22 50	23 00
Mess,		"		20 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 63	3 00
Red Top, southern,		"	80	1 00
northern,		"		
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound		18
Southern Clover,		"	17	18
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	9	10
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	55	57
American, full blood, washed,		"	48	50
do. 3-4ths do.		"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common,		"	33	35
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	43	46
No. 1,		"	40	42
No. 2,		"		39
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	12	13
southern and western,	"	10	12
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per pair,	"	62	1 00
BUTTER, tub,	"	20	25
lump,	"		25
EGGS,	dozen	14	18
POTATOES, chenango,	bushel	30	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

Who loves a garden, loves a green-house too,
Unconscious of a less propitious clime.
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

MISCELLANY.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE WOOD THRUSH.

O pour thy song — thy thrilling note,
Sweet warbling wood-thrush through the grove;
When twilight comes thy music float
Around my humble dwelling.

Thy strain of melody so soft,
Inspires devotion's purest lay;
And whilst I listen here so oft,
I feel my bosom swelling.

How clear and sweet thy pensive notes,
How soft thy soul-inspiring song,
When on the gloamin breeze it floats,
And echoes round my dwelling.

Thou bring'st again within my view,
Departed time and youthful joys,
That now have fled like morning dew.
No more to me returning.

They here no more for me remain
My pleasures now are blighted hopes,
And friendship turned to cold disdain —
These all my toils rewarding.

Thy pleasing melancholy strain,
That starts a throb within my breast,
Reminds of woes that yet remain —
Of youthful hopes all withered.

Are all thy joys like mine destroyed?
Or hath thy love deserted thee?
Such notes are but by grief enjoyed,
With sorrows still enduring.

Billerica, June, 1837. D. P.

THE SERENADE.

What soft low strains are those I hear
That come my dreams between?
Oh! mother, look! who may it be,
That plays so late at e'en?

"I hear no sound, I see no form?
Oh! rest in slumber mild:
They 'll bring no music to thee now,
My poor, my sickly child!"

It is not music of the earth
That makes my heart so light;
The angels call me with their songs,
Oh! mother dear, good night!

From the Olive Branch.

GEMS.

Earth has its gems around!
Creatures through ether winging,
Flow'rets in glory springing,
Dew drops upon the ground;
Sparks of the waterfalls, insects' wings,
Ay! and a million beautiful things.

Sea hath its gems below!
In grottos to man forbidden,
Marvellous treasures are hidden,
Pearls and corallines grow:
Deep and dark in the tombs of the wave,
Jewels are hung in palace and cave.

Heaven hath its gems above!
Look! for its arch exalted
With planets and stars is vaulted.
O, what spirits may rove —
Gems of the soul, — through scenes like these,
Learning eternal mysteries!

The Editor of the Raleigh Register gives the following pleasing anecdote of Chief Justice Marshall:

"Chief Justice Marshall.—We heard recently an anecdote of this distinguished man, which so strongly illustrates the dignity and simplicity of his character that we venture to relate it hoping that it may come into the hands of his future biographer, and be woven into the thread of his narrative. It occurred in this city, on the occasion of one of the Chief Justice's periodical visits to hold the Federal Court for this District. The old Crier of the Court having removed or died, the Marshal, Gen. Daniel, selected a new recruit, and gave him, some days beforehand, the necessary Proclamations and forms to commit to memory, that he might be *au fait* when the Court met. The important day at length arrived, and the Crier, with his 'task well conned,' made his appearance, attracting the attention of every one by the loftiness of his stride, and an air of conscious self-importance which he made no effort to conceal. Every thing went off admirably at first. The Proclamations to Jurors, Witnesses, &c. were roared out most sonorously, and the time having arrived for charging the Grand Jury, the Chief Justice pulled out a well-thumbed paper, and waiting a few moments for the usual caution of silence to be given by the Crier, but observing no movement to that effect, commenced his Charge. He had proceeded some way in it, when the Crier, aroused from his reverie, found what was going on, and considering the whole matter informal, with the quickness of thought, stepped into the bar, between the Court and Jury, and addressing the Judge in a mandatory voice, cried 'Stop, sir! Stop, sir!' The Chief Justice, who seemed to see in a moment through the whole transaction, instead of ordering the Crier to prison for a contempt, stopped, as commanded, and quietly awaited the result. A dead silence reigned throughout the Court. The fall of a pin might have been heard. What now? mentally exclaimed each beating bosom. The astonishment depicted on every countenance may well be imagined, when the Crier, drawing himself up to his full length, bawled out:

'*O yes! O yes! O yes!* All manner of persons are required to keep silence, upon pain of imprisonment, while the honorable Judge is giving his charge to the Grand Jury.'

When he had finished this proclamation, he turned to the Court, with an air of complacency and a wave of the hand, and said to the Chief Justice: 'You may go on, sir.' Every one expected to see the unfortunate Crier sent to jail, as a matter of course, but, without cracking a smile, the Chief Justice commenced his charge *de novo*, and went through as though nothing had happened. He saw, at once, that the conduct of the Crier proceeded from no disrespect to the Court, but from ignorance, and a desire to perform his duty punctiliously, and, with the kindness so characteristic of the man, overlooked the whole affair. But the scene was one worthy of the pencil of Hogarth, and deserves to be recorded to the honor of that great and good man."

Industrious Habits.—Professor Ives, of New Haven makes the following instructive reference to the late President Dwight, in a recent address before a Horticultural Society:

"He had the largest garden, the best culinary plants, and the finest fruits in the city, and all cultivated by his own hands. This fact will excite surprise, when it is recollected that he delivered a lecture to his class six days in a week; performed the duties of Professor of Divinity, and superintended the government of the college. He was the first in this city who cultivated the strawberry extensively and successfully. He demonstrated that an abundance of delicious fruit might be cultivated at a very little expense. He was a minute and accurate observer of the habits and laws of vegetables, and delighted in conversation to give or receive instruction in horticulture. He infused into his conversation music and poetry, and he was listened to with delight, even when his theme was cultivation of Cabbages. He taught that the proper time to prune fruit trees *was in June*, when the plant was in the most rapid growth; and the reason was, that the wound would heal most readily at that season. Dr Dwight was enabled to perform so much and so various mental labors, by invigorating his constitution by exercise in the open air. No one felt more strongly the sentiment of the poet;

"The idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless when it goes as when it stands.
Want of occupation is not rest;
A mind unoccupied is a mind distressed."

Good Nerves. The White Pigeon Gazette has an account of a Canadian from the neighborhood of Toronto, named Thomas Smith, who had his arm torn to shreds by a threshing machine, and it was necessary to amputate the stump; and while under the operation, he evinced a degree of firmness seldom equalled; not a tear nor a groan escaped from him. During the whole of the operation, which occupied about twenty minutes, he sung with an unwavering voice the well-known popular air, "Home, sweet home!"

How to drown a Passenger. A stage driver at Ottawa writes thus to the Chicago Democrat. "This morning I started for Ottawa with seven passengers, and found the water at the Rock Run from 7 to 12 feet deep, and the ice running. We therefore procured a canoe, which capsized in the middle of the stream, and drowned one of our passengers, and came very near drowning another."

MULTIPLICATION.

As Tom, whose end of poverty was dashed,
Lay snug in bed while his *one* shirt was washed,
The dame appeared, and holding it to view,
She said, "If washed again, 't will wash in two."
"Indeed!" cries Tom, "then wash it, pray good cousin,
And wash it, if you can, into a dozen!"

It is better to make a confidant of a rascal than a fool. The rascal may sometimes do right, but the fool is necessarily incapable of it.

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